provided for in the protocol. Europe had confined self to stipulating that the Great Powers, if they ated in their hopes of seeing the Port out the reforms energetically, reserved right to point out in common the means which they should think proper to secure the welfare of the populations and the interests of general peace. Thus the European Cabinots had forescen the contingency that the Porte would not fulfil its promises, but not that it would reect the demands of Europe. At the same time Lord Derby's declaration had established that, since Her tannic Majesty's government only consented to give its signature to the protocol in the interests of general peace, it was to be understood from the ouiset that in the event of this object, namely, mutual disarmament and peace between Russia and Turkey not being obtained, the protocol oe regarded as null and void. Porte's rejection of the protocol and the motives upon which it is based leave no hope that the Ports wil accede to the wishes and counsels of Europe. They exclude every guarantee for the execution of reforms, and render peace with Montenegro and the execution of the conditions by which disarmament and pacifica-tion could be brought about impossible. Under these circumstances the success of any attempt at compor-mise is excluded, and there remains only the alternaive to allow that state of things to continue which the Powers declared incompatible with their interests and those of Europe, or to try by cocreive measures to obtain that which the unanimous efforts of the Powers falled to obtain by means of an understanding.

which he had invited the great Powers to do in common with him. His Majesty has ordered his armies to cross the frontier of Turkey.
"You will bring this resolution to the cognizance of

the government to which you are accredited.

"In fulfilling the duty which is imposed upon him by the interests of Russia, whose peaceable development impeded by constant troubles in the East, His Majesty is convinced that he at the same time responds to the views of Europe. GORTSCHAKOFF. "FORWARD !"

The Vienna correspondent of the HERALD telegraphs that the advance of the Russian avant garde began vesterday morning, crossing the Pruth on six bridges. Several detachments of Russian troops crossed the frontier, near Ungheni, at five o'clock yesterday morning. In the House of Lords yesterday afternoon Earl Derby stated that 17,000 Russian troops crossed the frontier Monday night. Tweive hundred mounted Cossacks passed through Kitilia, near Bucharest, on their way to Kalafat on Saturday evening. A regiment of Roumanian cavalry has started for Kalafat. Scent excitement prevalls at Bucharest. THE CZAR TO HIS SOLDIERS.

At the review of the troops by the Czar at Tiraspol on Monday His Majesty the Czar, addressing the offi-

I lelt grief at sending you to the field of battle, and. therefore, delayed action as long as possible, hesitating to shed your blood. But now that the honor of Russia s attacked I am convinced you will all, to the last man, know how to windleate it. May God be with you. I wish you complete success. Farewell until you re-

RUSSIA'S GREETING TO BOUMANIA. The Grand Duke Nicholas in a proclamation to the Roumanians says :--

"By order of the Czar, my army, destined to combat the Turks, enters your territory, which has before joyfully received Russian armies. I declare we come a friends, desirous only of furthering your welfare and hoping to find among you such noble sentiments as your ancestors displayed toward Russian armies in former wars against the Turks. The passage of army through your territory will occupy only a short time. I invite you to pursue your usual avocations and provide our rmy with means to satisfy their requirements. I have taken measures to enable the military treasury to pay without delay for all purchases. The army will

gowhere disturb your tranquillity.

"Roumanians, our ancestors shed their blood for your liberty, and I believe we have a right to require your support for the army, which is traversing your territory for the sole purpose of helping the unhappy Christians of Turkey, whose distress has aroused the pity of Russia and all Europe."

BOUMANIA EXCUSES HERSELY.

anian government, in reply to the Turkish Grand Vizier's despatch requesting the Prince to make arrangements with Abdul Kerim, Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army, to prevent the passage of the Russian army, has declared that such a step is too serious to be determined by the executive power alone. The Roumanian Chambers will be assembled on the 26th inst, to examine the question.

The Metropolitan of Moldavia welcomed the Czar at Ungheni. The Czar replied :-

I commend myself and my army to the prayers of the orthodox. I hope to be met with friendly senti-

Daring the review at Ungheni the greatest enthusi asm prevailed among the Russian troops and among tussian and Roumanian spectators. The Empe ror's carriage was escorted to the station by the crowd amid the cheers of the soldiers and the people. At the station the Czar said to the officers, "May God protect you! Uphold the honor of the Russian army. On his return to Kischenell a deputation from the

town offered the Emperor bread and salt. To-night the place is illuminated and great enthusiasm pre-GOODRY COMPLIMENTS TO TURKEY.

Prince Gortschakoff has sent the following note, dated April 24, to the Turkish Charge d'Affairez at St.

"Earnest negotiations between the imperial govern ment and the Porte for a durable pacification not having led to the desired accord, my august muster sees himself compelled, to his regret, to have recourse to torce of arms. Be therefore so kind as to inform your government that from to-day Russia considers herself in a state of war with the Ports. The first consequence of this is the rupture of diplomatic relations. I request you to kindly inform me of the number of persons composing the Otto-man Embassy here in order that you may be furnished with the necessary passports. Ottoman sublects residing in Russia are at liberty, if they desire, to leave the country unmolested. Those who should prefer to remain may consider themselves assured of the full protection of the laws,"

The Turkish Charge has written to Prince Gortschakoff a note taking leave of him. The members of the Turkish embassy at St. Petersburg accordingly took leave yesterday. It is said that Mr. Layard informed the Porto that England had guaranteed the in tegrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire only under the conditions laid down by the treaties, stipulating for the exercise of control by the Powers. The Porte having contested this right, it has forfeited benefits guaranteed by those treaties, and England could not intervens with arms in its behalf. The Russian Telegraphic Agency says that the language used by Mr. Layard at Constantinople has dis sipated all illusions and is now causing regret, which, of course, is too late. The Powers do not appear dis posed to comply with the Porte's desire for an attempt at mediation at St. Petersburg, as the dispute is not a private one between Russia and the Porte, but a rapture between Turkey and Europe.

A STARTLING SPRECH BY GENERAL VON MOLTKE. In yesterday's sitting of the German Parliament the items of the war estimates, which had been referred to the Budget Committee, came up for discussion The increased grant for 105 new captaincies gave rise

General Von Multke instated on the necessity of the grant. He said he wished for a long peace, but the imes did not permit such hope. On the contrary, the time was not far distant when every gov-ernment would be compelled to strain all its strength for securing its existence.

The reason for this was the regrettable distrust of governments toward each other. France had made great strides in her defences. Uncommonly large mastes of troops were at present between Paris and the German frontier. Everything France did for her army rereived the undivided approval of her people. She was decidedly in advance of Germany in baying her cadres lor war ready in times of peace. Germany could not

avoid a measure destined to compensate for it.

Additional extracts from General Von Moltke's speech have been received here. The General stated that the French military budget exceeded the German by 150,000,000f, a year, exclusive of extraordinary grants. He would not discuss the question whether France intended to bear this enormous burden for a prolonged period, or whether she was arming for defimile purposes only; but he must needs say that as

much as he desired peace he did not believe in is. The French journals were full of spite and hatred against Germany. France remembered how many times she had invaded dismited Germany. The French apprehended similar treatment now that tiermany was united. Hence the haste, zeal and uncommon intelligence with which the colossal work of French army reorganization was being completed. Hence the locating of excessively large; numbers of French troops, especially cavalry and artillery, between Paris and the German frontier, a measure which Germany would, sooner or later, be obliged to reciprocate. In Its defeats were forgotten and its future was regarded with confidence. In Germany there was a marked disposition to be niggardly toward the army. The new captaincies proposed were intended to prepare 122 important officers in peace for the work they would have to do in war. Depend upon it these captains would have very little spare time for amuse-

The increased grant for captaincies was then adopted. The progress, centre and socialist parties voted

LORD DERRY ON THE WAR. In the House of Lords last night the Earl of Derby,

replying to a question put by Earl Gray, said:replying to a question put by Earl Gray, said:—

"Some will doubtless say it we had taken some other course the result of the negotiations might have been different. Throughout the negotiations i have found on the part of the Porte a deep-seated conviction that, make what concessions they might, sooner or later war would be forced upon them. It is not for me to say whether that opinion was right or wrong; but that being the feeling of the Porte it was impossible for us to bring about an understanding. Looking at all the circumstances with the light of experience, I do not see that any other course than that which we adopted, would have had a more successful result. I believe that in endeavoring to maintain peace, under the conditions that actually existed, we were engaged in the solution of an impossible problem."

TURKEY'S DEFENCE. A correspondent on board a Danube steamer reports that the Turks have made a great movement from Widdin toward Rustchuk in boats towed by steamers. It is reported, however, that they were brought back by night. The Turkish preparations for the defence of the Danube by means of gunboats, iron-clads, &c., are most formidable. The Turkish troops are well armed and clothed, and are in good spirits and condition, although dysentery has appeared among them. The Turkish ambassador at Vienna, when communicating to Count Andrassy the Grand Vizier's note to Rou: mania, expressed the opinion that Roumania would merely protest against, not resist, Turkish occupation at Kalalat. Salvet Pacha yesterday sent out a despatch to the representatives of Turkey abroad, informing them that the Russian Charge d'Affaires had left with the turn of affairs brought about by Russia, had followed the example of that Power and instructed its representatives in Russia to break off relations with the imperial covernment. Prince Hassan will leave Cairo. Egypt, for Constantinople to-day, accompanied by two high officers. His mission will only be of short dura-

high efficers. His mission will only be of short duration.

IRISH HOME RULE.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Shaw, Member for the County Cork, moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the nature, extent and grounds of the demand made by the Irish people for a restoration of the Irish Parliament. After a heated debate the motion was rejected by a vote of 417 to 67. The Marquis of Hartington and Mesers. Fawcett and Forster concurred with the government speakers in expressing the most unqualited opposition to home rule in Ireland.

ENGLAND AND FERU.

The British Admiral on the Pacific coast has reported upon the illegal imprisonment of a British subject in iquique, Peru, and now awaits orders as to further action, should the government doom it necessary.

THE EXTRADITION OF CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSE.

The statements made by various journals regarding the extradition of Cardinal Ledochowski are altogether unfounded. The judgment of the Roman tribunal has simply been transmitted to him in the usual course.

THE CATILE DISEASE.

There is a further outbreak of the cattle plague in the parish of Willesden, Middlesex. One hundred and twenty-lour head were slaughtered yesterday.

GERMARS IN CUEA.

In Cuba all that Germany has obtained is the suspension of execution against its subjects for non-payment of arrears of industrial taxes. Spain reserves the right to exact from foreigners all imposts, territorial and industrial, since the extraordinary war contributions were nominally abolished and assimilated to ordinary taxation by Captain General Jovellar.

The weather yesterday was fair.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN WON BY JULIUS CESAR.

The Epsom spring meeting commenced to-day. The chief event was the City and Suburban Handicap, for which twenty-eight horses contended. The race resulted in a victory for Julius Casar, with Touchet secoud and Balbriggan third.

The following is a summary:ck A. M.) to carry 5 lbs. extra, of any two handicaps, or one of the value of 1,000 sova, 10 lbs. extra; about one mile and a quarter (127 subs., thirty-nine of

about one mile and a quarter (127 subs., thirty-nine of whom pay 5 sovs each).

Mr. T. Gee's b. c. Julius Cosar, by St. Albans, out of Julie; 4 years; 7 st. 9 be...

Lord Rosebory's br. c. Touchet, by Lord Eyon, out of Lady Audiey (aster to Buccaneer); 3 years; 6 st.

Mr. G. Lambert's ch. g. Balbriggan, by Solon, out of Christmas Pie; 5 years; 6 st. 7 lbs...

3 Hetting, 8 to 1 against Julius Cossar, 6 to 1 against Touchet, 9 to 1 against Balbriggan. THE WINNER.

Julius Ciesar is a well-known fast colt and has shown himself a sticker in all his previous races, baving run five times in his two-year-old form, seven times as three-year-old. Of his dozen races as a two and three year old be won but once, and that was his first essay; yet he was always well up at the finish and ran well in all his races. He had too much of it. His first race was at the Epsom Spring Meeting, April 20, 1875, for the Westminster Stakes of 10 soys, each

first race was at the Epsom Spring Meeting, April 20, 1875, for the Westminster Stakes of 10 sovs. each, 5 forfeit, with 200 sovs. added, the distance five ruriongs and a half. This he won by a length, Duchess of Matti second, Julius third. At the same meeting, the following day, Julius Caesar started for the Hyde Park Plate, valued at 500 sovs, about half a mile, with 127 pounds on his back.

The weight was too much for him and he did not get a place. His next appearance was at the Epsom summer meeting, May 27, when again, with his five pound pensity for his first winning, he started for the Epsom Two-Year-Old Plate of 200 sovs. and was beaten. Then he ran at Stockbridge, June 25, for the Hurstburne Stakes, and was third, with F. Archer on his back, Maiument having him in charge in his other races. He had then a let up and did not appear again until the Newmarket second October meeting, when he started in the Prendergrass Stakes, T. Y. C., value of stakes £1,025. He was ridden by F. Webb in this race and was some distance away from the winner at the finish. This closed his two-year-old racing. As a three-year-old he began with the Two Thousand Guineas and was second to Petrarch, the winner has been the started for the Prince of Wales' Stakes, new course, one mile and five furlongs, and was beaten by Petrarch and Great Tom. At Goodwood, July 25, Julius Gessar ran for the Stewards' Cup. T. Y. C., and there he unished with eight in front of him. At the same place, two days alterward, he started for the Goodwood Corinthian Plate (a handicap), one mile, with 140 pointed on his back, and was again defeated. Julius Caesar was then given a rest until the Doneaster Meeting in September, when he ran for the St. Loger Stakes, and finished third, Petraren and Wild Tommy being in front, and Hellenish, Kisber, Skylark, Cottness, Levant and All-Heart in the rear. Not satisfied with what the colt had done his owners gave him one more run in his three-year-old form, and this was for the Liverpool Autumn Cup (a handicap), about

PRESIDENT HAVES' POLICY.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RE-PUBLICAN STATE COMMUTTEE APPROVES.

Washington, April 21, 1877.
Colonel Thomas B. Keoph, chairman of the North Carolina Republican State Committee, is out in a letter announcing his support of President Hayes' Southern policy. He says in the letter :-

policy. He says in the letter:—
President Hayes has undertaken the task of giving us that political reat and cessation from party strife which our people so much crave. Our press and our public men should give him hearty support in his mode efforts to bring about good feeling in the South and remove the causes of our trouble. Republicats are with him heart and sout Tranquility and prosperity are within our reach, and can be secured if the democrats will only join us in accepting those blessings at the hands of a republican President. Time will show whether patriotism can conquer prejudice.

FATAL CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

CHATTANOGUA, Tenn. April 24, 1877. A daughter of Christian Peyer, five years of age, died from the effects of an outrage committed on Friday by a negro, who escaped.

LOUISIANA.

Return and Report of President Haves' Commission.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS

The Story of Packard's Wrongs by Packard Supporters.

UNITED STATES SENATOR ELECTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1877. Messrs. Wayne McVeagh, General Hawley, C. B. Lawrence, J. C. Brown and John Harlan, the five gentlemen constituting the famous Louisiana Commission, arrived in Washington early this morning, and in tendering their report to the President acquitted themselves finally of the mission with which they had been intrusted. The report is preserved by the President, in connection with the papers and documents of the case heretofore transmitted to him, and with them will be given to the press to complete the history of the Louisiana adjustment.

CHARACTER OF THE EXPORT.

This closing report is simply a succinct account of what the Commission did in pressing to a conclusion the enterprise of restoring the State of Louisiana to its proper relations with the national government and the other States. This purpose was kept steadily in view throughout the negotiations conducted by the Commission and was the secret of the success which crowned their efforts. The commission had but one course to pursue-namely, to secure a single lawful legislative body out of the two legislative bodies which each claimed to be lawful. This end once secured, the rest of the difficulty was of easy solution, and lay in the hands of the people themselves. The President gave the commission the key to the great problem of adjusting the difficulty when he suggested that a complete legislative body of recognized legality would, when once constituted, settle the question so far as the Federal executive was concerned. After this the trouble became domestic and localized and was taken out of the sphere of national importance.

The members of the commission feel quite happy over the success which has attended their labors. The interchange of courtesies with the President, who ontertained them at an elegant dinner to-night, is doubtless significant of a wider indorsement of what they have accomplished. In the course of conversation this evening one of the commission summed up the results of their undertaking as follows:-

It is now nearly three weeks since we set out for New Orleans, and, while at first the task before us of securing from the partisanship and bitterness of two Legislatures of questionable authority one Legisla-ture of undoubted authority, seemed very difficult and of very doubtful issue, we did succeed in restoring to the State of Louisiana one lawful government, and to the President the constitutional medium of com

It was not expected that the success of our work would be gratifying to all the politicians in Louisiana. but it is quite certain that it was a source of sincere congratulation to four-fifths of the citizens of both parties and both races. Doubtless many good men in the North will regard the adjustment a jeopardizing the rights of the colored voters of the State, but for the past eight years these same colored voters have suffered unquestionably far more that they are likely to suffer in the future.

The policy of illegal military interference and partisan bitterness and hatred having produced only a de-The City and Sunurean Handicar, of 15 sova each, 10 forfeit, and only 5 if declared by noon on Tuesday, January 30, to Mesers. Weatherby only, with 200 sova, added; the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sova, out of the stakes; the winner of a handicap after the publication of the weights (January 24, at ien plorable crop of murders and outrages, it is not unpatriotism and sense of justice of the American peo ple will be found adequate to securing them a free suffrage.

PACKARD'S INTENTIONS. As to Mr. Packard and his future intentions, I do not anticipate any trouble of a serious character arising out of him or them to Louisiana. The settlement we secured meets the approval of so large a majority of the people there that any attempt to create disturb ance would be simply malicious and would defeat its own ends. I believe Mr. Packard will surrende in a quiet and orderly manner, and abandon the State House to the one lawful Legislature of the State. Indeed, I do not see that any other possible course is open to him. Louisiana will then be simply in the condition of every other State in the Union, and the Louisiana question, which has so long dis tracted the country, will quickly become a matter o

WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS FROM THE VICIN-ITY OF THE STATE HOUSE-CELEBRATION OF THE RESULT-ELECTION OF JUDGE SPOFFORD AS UNITED STATES SENATOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NEW ORLEANS, April 24, 1877.

Precisely at twelve M. the troops occupying the Orleans Hotel, adjoining the State House, marched out and proceeded on their way to Jackson Barracks. Policemen had previously been stationed at two the locality, who kept crowds from congregating. A light rain was falling at the time, and the street in front was deserted with the exception of a lew soldiers from other commands who had gathered to witness their comrades' departure. There was no ceremony and not the slightest demonstration. ADRERNETS OF A LOST CAUSE.

A small group of negroes had gathered upon the verandah of the State House, who watched the departure of the troops, preceded by a band of music, with gloomy interest. Crowds had assembled on the route

of the troops, preceded by a band of music, with gloony interest. Crowds had assembled on the route to the steamboat on which they embarked, but nothing but gratified curiosity was manifested.

The city was gayly decorated with American flags, and immediately after the evacution a salute of one hundred guns was fired by the Washington Artifiery from the head of Canal street, on the levee. Other celebrations of the event are reported from various localities throughout the State.

PACKARD'S EVACUATION THIS EVENING.

Shortly after eleven o'clock this evening Mr. Packard had his forces, numbering over four hundred, assembled in review in the corridor of the State House. He was escorted to their presence, where he made a short address thanking them for their devotion, stating that the time had come to end tho conflict and building them adieu. The scene is described as a very impressive one. At its conclusion he was escorted to his carriage, when the majority of the police and guard executed the building.

To-morrow the Legislature will meet for the last time at Odd Fellows' Heil, when it will repair to the State House, where it will adjourn sine die.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Its last important official act transpired today in the election of H. M. Spofford to the United States Senate, almost without opposition, he having received 140 votes, embreating a large number of republican votes, the balance voting blank, with the exception of one vote cast for Leatenant Governor Wiltz.

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LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS TO PRESIDENT HAYES-THANKS FOR THE PAST AND HOPES FOR THE NEW OBLEANS, April 24, 1877.

The following letter has been forwarded to Prest dent Hayes :-dent Hayes .
To His Excellency R. B. Hayes, President !Hoxoner Siz - The undersigned republicans of Louisiana
deem it their duty to assure you that, although they had

country.

Jing on your aid in these and prospective page.

Jing on your aid in these and prospective page.

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A REPUBLICAN RESUME OF THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST-SEVERE STRICTURES ON PRESIDENT HAYES AND HIS COMMISSION-AN ADDDESS

NEW OBLEANS, April 24, 1877. The following address to Governor Packard has been NEW ORLEANS, April 24, 1877.

New Obligation New Obligation (New Obligation)

Sire—The following address, adopted in a foint caucus of the Senate and House by the republican members of the General Assembly of Louislana, is respectfully presented for your consideration.

M. H. TWITCHELL, ARISTIDE DEJOIE, LOUIS M. SOUER,

LOUIS M. SOUER,)

ADDRAIN.

To Governor S. B. PACKARD:

We recognize and approximate the fidelity with which you have sought to carry out the obligations which you essumed when, in presence of a legally organised quorum content to the content of the General Assembly, after a formal constitutional canvas of the vetes, you took the oath of office as Governor of the State of Louisiana. The sympathes and active co-operation of the republican members of the General Assembly have been with you and your associates in the State covernment in your struggle to maintain your authority against overwhelming obstacles, as home and abroad.

your anthority against overwhelming obstacles, at hom and abroad.

The Apprais To this president of the Unite States, under section 4, article 4, of the constitution of the Unite States, under section 4, article 4, of the constitution of the Unite States, under section 4, article 4, of the constitution of the United States, to accord the legal government support of the States, to accord the legal government support of the States of

the national government.

Rumors, which some took authentic shape, were drealate that over-actions friends of the President-elect, for whos success hundreds of devoted republicans in Louisians has laid down their lives, had bargained to give away the States of Louisians and South Carolina to one political opponents. The original President failed to take further action upon the application of our General Assembly patiently remained in session, and after the accession of President Hayes adopted, with a quorum present in both houses, and transmitted to him a concurrent resolution reciting the domestic violence prevailing in the State and requesting, under the constitution and laws of the United States, his six to suppress it. No reply has been vouch-safed to that request.

States, his sid to suppress it. No reply has been vouchasked to that request.

The President sent to the State a commission of five gentlemen, who submitted a proposition for a reorganization of
the tieneral Assembly, which, though involving a waver of
undoubted legal rights on our part, was accepted by the
respublican members in deference to the understood wishes
of the President. That proposition was rejected by our
opponents, who in turn submitted a plan flagrantly
unjust and violative of law. The resolutions adopted by
the General Assembly in joint caucus, which have been
published, have explained by what means of capitery, per
suasion and threats the monibers of the commission, professlag simply to act in an individual capuality, but wieldagents of the President sent of
the treatment of the commission professlag simply to act in an individual capuality, but wieldfor a specific purpose, induced
to a specific purpose, induced a
tent of the President sent of
the windrawal of the United States troops, and virtuality
sustaining the opposing government.

During the 110 days and more that have elapsed since

During the opposing government states troops, and virtually During the 110 days and more that have elapsed since you took your sent as tovernor no word of encouragement, record administration. On the contrary, described to the been clearly manifested to encourage, strengthen and maintain by all direct and indirect means the government of your opponent, already so strong in the overpowering armed torse it has mustered to its support in the capital of the State.

Governor Packard's REPLY.

Governor Packard has not yet replied to the address of the republican caucus, but will do so to-morrow, and announce his withdrawal for the present from the Arrangements, it is stated, have been completed for the payment of Packard's men. The rations on band in the State House have been divided among the most needy employes.

GENERAL AUGUE'S REPORT TO GENERAL SHER-IDAN-A DISTINCTION OF NO MATERIAL IM-

PORTANCE. CHICAGO, April 24, 1877. The following was received this afternoon at the

TO Colonel R. C. DRUM, Assistant Adjutant General, Chicago, Ill:

The troops quartered at the Orleans Hotel, in this city, vacated it at twelve o'clock. M. Jackson 1988.

The troops quartered at the Orleans Hotel, in this city, vacated it at twelve o'clock, M., to-day, and proceeded to Jackson Barracks. This hotel is the only building in the immediate vicinity of the State House that has been occupied by the troops during the past year, and not once during that time have the troops occupied the State House or any part of it.

G. C. AUGUR,

Brigadler General Commanding.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY-A ROLL CALL OF THE WALLACE HOUSE-THE SENATE CAPTURED BY THE DEMOCRATS-REPUBLICAN BLUNDERING-THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] COLUMBIA, April 24, 1877. As indicated in the HERALD of yesterday the events

which have taken place to-day have been fraught with peculiar and permanent interest in connection with the recent disturbed condition of affairs here and as bearing upon the immediate future of the State. The General Assembly convened at eleven o'clock A. M. THE HOUSE ORGANIZATION.

In the House the democratic members, together with the republicans who had toined the constitutional House in December last, and the members of the Mackey House, assembled in one body, Speaker Wallace occupying the chair. Mackey made no attempt to assume his former position as Speaker, and was not even present. The other democratic officers of the House, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, &c., all assumed possession peaceably. The roll of the members sworn in under Speaker Wallace last winter was called, no notice being taken of the members of the Mackey House who were present, and who will be treated as claiments for seats who have not yet legally qualified. Immediately after calling of the roll the House adjourned till to-morrow, meridian, the object of this movement being to hold in abeyance the Mackeyites until the democrats were assured that they were not to be made the victims of political trickery on the part of the Senate, the majority of which is republican. In this connection it may be mentioned that a republican member of the House-the colleague of the Sen ator whose arrest was mentioned last night—is now in hiding from an officer of the law, who holds a search warrant issued for his apprehension for the larceny of \$500, recently committed in his own county of Chester.

of \$500, recently committed in his own county of Chester.

SHORT FIGHT IN THE SENATE.

In the Scenate the fight, while close and bitter, was short, sharp and decisive, resulting in a complete and in its consequences a far reaching victory for the democrats. Immediately upon the opening of the Senate Mr. Gleaves, the republican claimant for the position of President of that body, gracefully retired in favor of Mr. Simpson, the Licutednant Governor who was elected on the ticket with Governor Hampton. Upon the presentation of Licutenant Governor Simpson by Mr. Swalls, republican, the President pro tempore, the republicans, by a strict party vote, insisted upon his qualitying anew, their manifest object in this being to completely nullify all the acts done by the joint convention of the Wallace Bioms and that portion of the Senate by whom the Governor and Licutenant Governor were installed last winter, and by whom also teneral Mr.C. Butler, democrat, was at the same time elected to the United States Senate. After a flerce debate, during which Licutenant Governor Simpson declared that he Butler, democrat, was at the same time elected to the United States Senate. After a flerco debate, during which Licutenant Governor Simpson declared that mo power on earth could make him stuting himself by renewing the oath of office which he had siready taken. the republicans yielded, reconsidered the former vote, and Lieutenant Governor Simpson assumed the chair

and Lieutenant Governor Simpson assumed the chair without further opposition.

The excitors sextons.

Immediately after his salutatory address, motion was made on the part of the democrate to admit the four democrate Senstors from the counties of Abbeville, Edgeboid, Lourens and Barawell who have hitherto been excluded by the rapublicans. This was a thunderboit which startled the republicans to their feet with numerous and loud protests. The Chair, however, held that these Senators had a prima face right to their respective seats and accordingly administered to them the oath which existed them

to a vote in the further precedings of the body, leaving it to the Senate to pass upon their credentials hereafter. This successful movement on the part of the democrats gives them not only a majority in the House, but, since the incarceration of a republican Senator, a majority of one in the Senate. From the blunder of the republicans in reconsidering the vote upon the qualification of Mr. Simpson it can also readily be seen that the chances of Mr. Corbin for a seat in the United States Senate are materially lessened since the Senate of South Carolina, being on record as recognizing in any case the validity of the action of the body which elected General Butler, renders his position, it is thought, impregnable in the point where alone it was open to attack. Immediately upon the admission of the loar democratic members the Senate adjourned until noon to-morrow.

The election of Judge Willard, republican, by the votes of the democrats is considered to-night a foregone conclusion.

STRICKEN GALVESTON.

A STORM CLOUD BURSIS OVER THE CITY WITH RESISTLESS VIOLENCE -- GREAT DAMAGE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

GALVESTON, Texas, April 24, 1877. A terrible storm, accompanied with hail and rain visited our city this morning at six o'clock, doing great damage to the small vessels in the harbor, and most of the business houses on the Strand, our prin cipal street, sustained more or less damage.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY. Several lives were lost. As yet it is impossible to get at the full particulars of the damage or loss of life, but we think greater than it was in the cyclone of

The storm raged only ten or fitteen minutes, but during that time the wind blew at the rate of sixty-

three miles an hour. The following are among the losses :- The Galveston Houston and Henderson Railroad freight sheds, 30 feet long, were blown down and part of the round house demolished. Eleven freight cars were wrecked. The Morgan line freight sheds were destroyed.

Parts of the walls of the Gulf City press, buyers press and shippers' press were torn down. Turniey's warehouse, Taylor's warehouse, Soriey's block, Nicholl's block, Rosenberg's block, Moody &

Jemison's block, and the Fox Building were partially The Francis block is a complete wreck.

The Morgan line steamer City of Norfolk was blown shore near the breakwater, but was got off at high

Several residences in various parts of the city wer-

tige this evening without material damage. The steamer George W. Thomas lost her chimneys. upper works and rudder. The priot boat Eclipso was driven ashore.

The yacht Cygnet was capsized.

The schooner Elizabeth Lee, of May's Landing, N. J., was slightly damaged. No loss of life is reported.

MISS DICKINSON AGAIN.

UNEASY LIES THE HEAD THAT WEARS "A CROWN OF THORNS"-MISS DICKINSON OB-JECTS TO MISS HELEN POTTER'S IMITATIONS OF HER.

PRILADELPHIA, April 24, 1877. Miss Anna E. Dickinson has again astonished her friends by coming before the public in a somewhat novel manner under the following circumstances:-Miss Helen Potter, a public reader, who gives in the course of her entertainment a series of imitations of distinguished actresses, lecturers, &c., was announced to give a reading at the Academy of Music in this city. last evening, one of the features of which was to be a careful impersonation of Miss Anna Dickinson as Anne Boleyn in "The Crown of Thorns." The affair was widely advertised and the result was a larger audience than has been gathered at the Academ; this season upon any similar occasion. large proportion of the audience were and acquaintances of the lecturers, Miss Dickinson being very well known in this city, where she was born and brought up, and is was

city, where she was born and brought up, and it was brickinson was regarded as the most interesting portion of Miss Potter's programme.

Shortly before eight o'clock, just as Miss Potter was preparing to go upon the stage, Mr. Henry C. Hawkins, a lawyer of this city, knocked at the private door of the Academy and sent in his card to the young lady, saying that he desired to see her upon a matter of importance. When conducted to her dressing room he showed the lady the following telegram from Miss D.ckinson:—

Dickinson:—

Fifth Avenue Harra, New York, April 23, 1877.

To Henry C. Hawkins, Esq., Philadelphia:—

Please go to the Academy of Music to-high: to see Miss
Potter. Make sure she is making use of a portion of the

"Crown of Thorns." Say to her that she is infringing copyright and must desist from so doing or abide the legal consequences.

ANNA E. DICKINSON.

Potter. Make sure she is making use of a portion of the "Crown of Thorns." Say to her that she is infringing copyright and must desist from so doing or shide the legat consequences.

Mr. Hawkins, in stating his errand, also showed a letter written by himself, in tormal and formidable legal phrase, protesting in his client's behalf against the proposed performance. Miss Potter was alarmed and puzzled and sent a tonce for Mr. T. B. Pugh, the manager conducting the lecture. Mr. Pugh for advice sought his legal rounsel, and was finally assured by him that Miss Potter might proceed with the whole programme without lear of punishment.

In the meantime a conversation between Mr. Hawkins and Miss Potter was carried on in friendly terms. The former stated that she had no desire whatever to sully Miss Dickinson's fair fame and name, nor to trespass upon her possession of the "Crown of Thorns," but only wished to give her audience a fair and exact imitation of Miss Dickinson's impersonations in the most effective portions of that play. Mr. Rawkins understood full well the intention of the lady, and did not wish in the least to embarrass. Miss Potter at such a time. When Mr. Pugh reported to the lady the result of his consultation with counsel she was antisted, and expressed her readiness to go before the audience. She stated, however, that rather than have any trouble she would throw over the entire Dickinson performance, notwithstanding the lact that she had prepared herself for its rendition at an expense of at least \$400. When the conversation had ended Miss Poter went upon the stage, and in a lew introductory remarks said that in her coming impersonations she had no desire to offend Miss Dickinson nor her friends in the house, but would merely give, so far as her ability enabled her to, an imitation of Miss Dickinson's assumption of Anne Boleyn. This was received with applause, and the programme carried out to the letter, much to the satisfaction and delight of the audience.

The Herallo Correspondent this morning sou

Mr. Hawkins, Miss Dickinson's lawyer, stated that he believed that her course resulted from the fact that Miss Rose Eytings had offered her a very large sum for the transfer of the copyright of "The Crown of Thorns," and she feared that Miss Potter's use of any portion of the play might affect its value unfavorably.

A STRIKE ENDED.

NEW Bunpone, Mass., April 24, 1877. At a meeting of the Wamsutta operatives to-night is was voted to accept the proposition of the corporation. and resume work next Monday at the February prices. The vote was 455 in favor and 105 against resuming

THE RUSSIAN MEN-OF-WAR.

VISITS OF COURTESY TO THE MINNESOTA AND COLORADO-FUN ON THE SVETLANA WHILE THERE IS WAR ON THE DANUBE. At a quarter to ten o'clock yesterday morning the

Admiral's sixteen-oared barge, bearing Rear Admiral Boutagoff and Fing Lieurepant Prince Steherbaroff, drew off from the gangway of the Russian flagship Syctians and was towed alongside the American faship Minnesota. On mounting to the deck the distinguished Russian officers were received by Captam Johnson, Executive Officer Newman and Lieutenant Symonds. The American officers, as well as the Russian, were in full drass, with swords and cocked hats. The marine guard were drawn up on the port side of the quarterdeck, under charge of Lieutenant Taylor, and presented arms as the officers passed along the deck, the band of the Mussesian playing the Russian national anthem. The Russian officers were then conducted down stairs by Captain Johnson to his cabin on the gundeck. After a ball hour's stay the party remounted to the deck. The guard again presented arms, and, after staking hands with the officers, the Russian Admiral and his flag edicer passed over the side to their barge, which then drew off to the tug. As the barge neared the tug the guns of the Minnesota penied from side to side a sainte of thirteen guns. As the first gun was fired, the lib halilards having been manned, the lib was run op. Shortly after the salute from the Minnesota we over the Svediana could be seen way up the river returning the salute from the Minnesota was over tinguished Russian officers were received by Captain Shortly after the salute from the Minnesota was over the Sveilana could be seen way up the river returning the salute gun for gun. After leaving the Minnesota the ting having the Russian barge in tow steamed around the Battery and up the East fiver to the receiving ship Colorado, lying at the Navy Yard. The Russian Admiral here called on Captain Brame, being received with the honors due to his rack.

Tas, Grand Duke Alexis left, the Sveilana at quarter past twelve, in the captain's gig, disembarking at the loot of Twesty-third street.

MEXICO.

AN OMNIOUS CONCENTRATION OF UNITED STATES TROOPS ON THE TEXAS BORDER.

MATANOROS, Mexico, April 24, 1877. Considerable excitement prevaits on this frontier on account of what appears to be a well founded rumor that General Ord, Mintary Commander of Texas, has directed the concentration of a considerable force of United States troops at Laredo, Texas, on the Rio Grande, immediately opposite Nuevo Larede, Mexico. This movement, at a time when the frontier is remarksbly quiet, and taken in connection with the fact that Colonel Shafter recently crossed a force of United States troops into Mexico, near Piedras Negras, with General Ord's knowledge, and the presence of General Escobedo, who is the chief military partisan of ex-President Lerdo at San Antonio, Texas, which is the headquarters of General Ord, is regarded as a menace on the part of the United States military authorities on the Rio Grande as against the government of Presi dent Diaz, which, if persisted in, is likely to lead to serious complications if not open hostilities between the United States and Mexico. Several arrests have been made within the past iew days of Mexican army officers on this frontier who are known to sympathize with the movement in favor of the restoration of President Lerdo, and important documents implicating others were found in their possession.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CRIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, April 25-1 A. M.

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy and slightly cooler weather, with southwest to northwest rinds, and stationary or slowly rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, slightly cooler, generally cloudy

weather and areas of rain, with northerly to easterly winds and slight rise followed by failing barometer. For Tennessee and the Onio Valley, cooler, partly cloudy weather, with northeast to northwest rising barometer in the eastern portions and local

rains in Tennessee. For the lower lake region, clear or fair weather and lower temperature than on Tuesday, with north to west winds and rising barometer. For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, cool northerly to westerly

winds and clear or fair weather, with slight rise, tollowed by falling barometer, and during the day slight rise in temperature, with winds shitting to southerly in For the Middle States and New England, slightly cooler northerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy

weather, with stationary or slowly rising barometer. The Lower Mississippi River will remain stationary or fall very slightly. It is now five inches below to danger line at Vicksburg and thirteen inches above it

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the emperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Mr. John McCullough will play in "Virginius" this

Music have been indefinitely postponed.

A testimonial concert will be tendered to Mr. J. B. Pendleton at Chickering Hall this evening.

The Emma Abbott concert in Washington last night was attended by a large and enthusiastic audience. Mrs. Annie Lynch, assisted by her pupils and a number of professionals, gave a very successful con-

cert at Steinway Hall last night. Mme, Essipoff's second concert takes place to-night at Steinway Hall, which will be devoted to composi-

tions by Schubert, Mendelssohn and Schuman. "Ye Cousin Jonathan Olde Folks" will give one of their quaint and enjoyable concerts at Grace Bantist Church, in Fifty-third street, near Seventh avenue, to-

norrow evening. The next season of English opera will be made unneually interesting by the engagement of Miss Kellogg and Miss Carey by Mr. Max Strakosch. The tour of the new company will begin at San Francisco in Sep-

This afternoon Mr. Vincent, the able ste of Booth's Theatre, will receive a far The entertainment will be extensive and McCullough will appear as Shylock, assia Lillie Eldridge as Portia: "Our Boarding A De illustrated by Mr. Robson and Mr. Co. Twenty-second Regiment band will pla leadership of Mr. Gilmore, and selections from Signor Operti's new opera of "Dan'l Druce" will be sung by popular artists.

OBITUARY.

REV. JOSEPH JONES. Rev. Joseph Jones, until recently paster of St. John's

Independent Methodist Church in Baltimore, died on Monday, aged forty-eight years. He was chaplain of the Twenty-first Michigan regiment during the late war, and previous to that held several pastorates in Michi-gan. He was a native of England. ADOLPHUS F. OCKERSHAUSEN. The death is announced of Mr. Adolphus F. Ocker

shausen, the well known, sugar refiner, in the sixty third year of his age. Mr. Ockersbausen was the senior partner of the firm of Ockershausen Brothers, which has long been one of the principal houses in the trade. He was also Vice President of the Metropolitan WILLIAM F. ADAMS, JOURNALIST.

New York Sun, died suddenly at his residence in Rahway, N. J., yesterday morning. Death is supposed to have been the result of apoplexy.

William F. Adams, one of the editorial writers of the

HOTEL ARRIVALS. Sepator William H. Barnum, of Connecticut; General T. N. Waul, of Texas; Harvey G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, and Rear Admiral Roger N. Stembel, United States Navy, are at the Fifth Avenue. Assist ant Solicitor of the Treasury Joseph H. Robinson is at the Metropolitan. Rear Admiral W. R. Taylor, United States Navy, and ex-Senator Charles Stanford, or Schenectady, are at the Windsor. Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. and Clayton MacMichael, of Philadelphia, are at the Gusey. Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore, and Warner Miller, of Herkimer, N. Y., are at the Hoffman. The dore Lyman, of Boston, and F. E. Church, the artist. are at the Brevoort. General George J. Magee, of chayler county, N. Y., is at the St. James. Colone Jonn V. Du Bois, Major George A. Williams and Cap-tain Thomas Wilson, United States Army, are at the

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Bothnia will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at

eleven o'clock A. M. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe-will be ready at half-past eight o'clock to the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six conts.

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